

palatine teeth forming an uninterrupted band, which is somewhat broader than that of the premaxillary. Nasal barbel not quite  $1\frac{1}{2}$  as long as diameter of eye. Maxillary barbel  $1\frac{2}{7}$  times in length of head. Outer mandibular barbel twice in head. Inner mandibular 5 times in head. Gill-rakers rather short, widely set, 4+8, on anterior arch. Dorsal I 6, almost entirely in advance of the ventral, its distance from end of snout  $\frac{3}{5}$  of its distance from the base of caudal. Dorsal spine rather slender, its upper fourth feebly serrated behind (8 small teeth in the type); its length is contained  $1\frac{1}{3}$  times in length of head. Anal 50, four anterior rays simple, the following gradually decreasing in length. Pectoral reaching ventral. The spine moderately serrated on the inner side, a little broader and somewhat longer than the dorsal one. Caudal deeply forked, with pointed lobes. Caudal peduncle only a little longer than deep. Silvery, pale brownish above, the blotch above the pectoral rather diffuse.

One specimen, 295 mm. (including caudal). Boma, Lower Congo, collected by Capt. C. J. Ekblom.

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X.—*A Selection of Lectotypes of the typical Australian Marsupials in the British Museum Collection.* By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

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THE selection of lectotypes of the Australian rodents in the British Museum having already, even in the short time that has elapsed since it was done, proved of much convenience and benefit in working at them, I propose now to do the same with the marsupials.

It was Gould's habit, when describing members of that favourite group of his, the kangaroos, to describe the species from both male and female—these, therefore, being the co-types. And Gray, in less formal fashion, but with the same result, described many species on co-types instead of single specimens, so that a good many of the described forms need a selection of their lectotypes.

The co-types have all been recorded as such in the 'Catalogue of Marsupials,' and it has seemed convenient, in doing the selection, to make a reference in each case to the proper

page of that work and to the letter there distinguishing the specimens selected.

Whether considered valid or not, forms described on co-types have had their lectotypes selected. References to the names can easily be found by consulting the Catalogue.

Page.	Name.	Lectotype: letter, sex, and register no.
18.	<i>Macropus ocydromus</i> , Gould . . . . .	k. ♂. 44.7.2.1.
22.	— <i>antilopinus</i> , Gld. . . . .	a. ♂. 42.5.26.5.
24.	— <i>robustus</i> , Gld. . . . .	a. ♂. 41.1099.
37.	— <i>greyi</i> , Gr. . . . .	a. ♂. 43.1.4.42.
44.	— <i>agilis</i> , Gld. . . . .	f*. ♂. 44.2.15.2.
47.	— <i>coreni</i> , Gr. . . . .	a. ♂. 66.4.23.1.
57.	— <i>houlmanni</i> , Gld. . . . .	l. ♂. 44.2.15.10.
(62.)	— <i>brevicaudatus</i> , Gr.†.)	
66.	<i>Petrogale xanthopus</i> , Gr. . . . .	a. ♂. 55.1.12.1.
69.	— <i>lateralis</i> , Gld. . . . .	b. ♂. 42.5.26.3.
70.	— <i>brachyotis</i> , Gld. . . . .	a. ♂. 41.1132.
81.	<i>Lagorchestes conspicillatus</i> , Gld.‡ . . . .	b. ♀. 41.10.12.7.
84.	— <i>leporoides</i> , Gld. . . . .	b. ♀. 41.1128.
102.	<i>Lagostrophus albipilis</i> , Gld. . . . .	a. ♂. 44.9.30.2.
124.	<i>Hypsiprymnodon nudicaudatus</i> , Owen . . . . .	c. ♀. 78.1.12.2.
133.	<i>Acrobates pygmaeus</i> , Shaw . . . . .	d. ♂. 83.3.17.1.
147.	<i>Dromicia concinna</i> , Gld. . . . .	e. ♂. 44.7.9.12.
157.	<i>Petaurus ariel</i> , Gld. . . . .	a. ♀. 42.5.26.1.
200.	<i>Phalanger m. ochropus</i> , Gr. . . . .	y. ♀. 66.4.23.4.
248.	<i>Perameles fuscata</i> , Gr. . . . .	a. 41.1178.
291.	<i>Phascogale unicolor</i> , Gld.§ . . . . .	i. ♂. 54.11.19.2.
303.	<i>Sminthopsis ferrugineifrons</i> , Gld.§ . . . . .	a. ♂. 54.11.19.3.

\* I include this here because specimens *f* and *y* are called *co-types* in the Catalogue. But *f* is really the *type* (holotype), as no other specimen is referred to in the original description. This male was lent for description to Gould by Sir J. Richardson, and then transferred to the Museum at the same time as a number of Gould specimens.

† Specimens *b* and *c* are stated in the Catalogue to be co-types of Gray's *Halmaturus brevicaudatus*; but on the first appearance of the name—in 1838—it would appear to have been an accidental renaming of Quoy and Gaimard's *Kangurus brachyurus*, so that the Museum specimens would not have been co-types of it.

‡ Really the *type*, the original description containing no reference to Mr. Bynoe's specimen *a*, wrongly called co-type in the Catalogue.

§ The typical specimens of "*Antechinus*" *unicolor* and *ferrugineifrons* were collected by a Mr. Pamplin, who was also the captor of the *Pseudomys australis oralis* described by me in the 'Annals' for December 1921. Although the exact locality was not recorded for any of them, it seems probable that they were all from one region—namely, the coast district to the north of Sydney—for reasons indicated in my description of the rat. It appears to be not improbable that both the marsupials represent valid (though possibly exterminated) local races of the species to which I referred them in 1883.